

# THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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BY BARENT GARDENIER.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

*Lord Byron to his Wife at Parting.*

Farewell!—but still I'll love thee and adore!  
I'll love thee while the sun gives light;  
While there are stars in heav'n by night,  
Waves in the sea or sands upon the shore.

The needle may prove faithless to the pole;  
The fickle ocean ebbs and flows;  
The sun, eclipsed, his light may lose;  
But ever true and constant is my soul.

Lady! I'll love thee, wheresoe'er I rove—  
The monuments of brass decay,  
The rocks and mountains wear away—  
But nought can lessen or impair my love.

Farewell—but that sweet infant in your arms,  
Her father's advocate shall be,  
And, like an angel; plead for me,  
With smiles and looks, of all-subduing charms.

*From the Philadelphia Register.*

CARTHAGENA, 20th May, 1816.

His Excellency the Captain General has just received the following despatches.

*Most Excellent Sir,*

On the 10th inst. I took possession of this town, which I found caused the greatest joy to its inhabitants. The demonstrations of love and affection to our Sovereign were such that I had the greatest satisfaction in seeing these faithful subjects give free vent to their feelings and sentiments after five years of slavery. Peace and order are re-established; and I have taken the necessary measures that matters should be perfectly arranged.

The enemy being defeated and dispersed, has retreated to Neyba. Whole parties of his troops desert at once, so it is said the self-styled Congress will soon be left to themselves.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

Houda, 12th May, 1816,

(Signed)

DONATO RUIZ DE SANTA CRUZ.

To his Excellency the  
Captain General of New Grenada.

His Excellency received at the same time with the foregoing correspondence, letters and papers from Don Miguel de la Torre, Commander General of the Division to the Eastward of the Magdalena, in which he informs him of his having entered the Capital of this Vice Kingdom, on the 6th inst. at the head of his troops, who were received with

demonstrations of the greatest joy by its inhabitants.

*Carthaginians!* The King's arms occupy already Santa Fee and all this Kingdom.—The bands of rebels which the Royal troops met in their route, only distinguished themselves by their cowardice, their robbery, and their excesses on the defenceless and oppressed people, when they could commit them with impunity. They have vanished like smoke before the army, and the members of the ridiculous Congress are dispersed, who, being uncertain of their fate, have sought an asylum in the mountains among the Indians. More than a thousand of the revolutionary soldiers came over to our troops voluntarily, within two days; and nothing but the acclamations and cries of long live the King and his valiant warriors, are heard throughout the capital and the neighboring towns. The laws are revived every where; tranquility is restored to the inhabitants of the New Kingdom of Grenada and unanimity will bind the hearts and affections of our seduced brothers, who will no longer embroil their hands in one another's blood: the intrigues and criminal intentions of the ambitious are exposed to their view, so that their hatred is now converted to love; they have cast away their fratricide swords, and at the feet of the most just of Sovereigns, implore his clemency, desiring to bury in oblivion all past evils, and resign themselves sincerely to the arms of peace.

*From the Baltimore Patriot.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable house, dated

"KINGSTON, Jam. June 6.

"The superfine Flour from Baltimore, of the new inspection, is preferred to all other. We have sold best Philadelphia at \$16, and are now asking \$18. Yellow corn, \$3 per bushel; best 22 inch cypress shingles, \$15 a 16.

Exchange on London, 10 per cent, premium.

Best Green Coffee, 10 50 a 12; good Muscovado Sugars, 9 a 10 50; rum 50 cents. per. gall."

Extract from Gibraltar, May 24.

"Flour, \$8 25 a 8 50, on board; Rice, 5 a 5 25 per 112 lbs.; Indian Corn, 3 per fanaga; Naval Stores, unsaleable; Kentucky Tobacco, \$19 per per 112 lbs. wanted; White Havanna Sugars, 20 dollars, wanted."

*From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, of July 10.*

MISSION TO CARTHAGENA.

We stated in the Gazette of Monday, the arrival of Christopher Hughes, jr esq. the commissioner, sent on behalf of our government to Carthagena, to apply for the release of a number of American citizens detained there in prison, and for a restoration of their property. In the first branch of his mission, as has already been stated, Mr. Hughes succeeded; all the Americans in confinement

were immediately released and delivered upon his application. In the other object of his mission, we learn with regret, he was wholly unsuccessful. The Spanish Government refused to restore any of the property.

We are also assured that the accounts received here of the cruelties exercised upon our countrymen whilst in confinement, fall short of the truth; the most deliberate barbarities were practised on them.

It will be as highly gratifying to every American to know, as the circumstance is honorable to Mr. Hughes, that whilst employed in obtaining the release of his own countrymen from a confinement where they had experienced so much cruelty, he was not unmindful of the unfortunate condition of others similarly situated. At his request, the Spanish government released from prison, and sent on board the Macedonian, ten English and several French prisoners confined at St. Martha. The Englishmen were put on board a British vessel the Tay, which arrived the next day for the purpose of demanding their release, the Frenchmen came in the Macedonian to the United States.

*From the Ulster Gazette.*

COMMUNICATION.—At the *Delaware Oyer and Terminer*, at which his honour chief justice Thompson presided, *Sackrider* was tried for Arson in burning Beer's mill—the proof not being satisfactory, he was acquitted.

*Peter Allen*, otherwise Lewis Minor, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the state's prison.

—*Smith*, convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced to the county goal; part of the property stolen, were prayer books, and a bible, taken from a church.

At the *circuit* the celebrated cause of Paine vs. Parker, for a libel, was tried, and resulted as did the trial of the previous circuit, in the disagreement of the jury, and their discharge without returning a verdict.—The publication charged the plaintiff with stealing—the defendant relied upon justifying—the cause excited much interest, and was supposed to be somewhat affected by political feeling, as the plaintiff is a democratic member of assembly from that county, and his political friends were very active in preventing a verdict against him.

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

In a late Paris paper we find it stated *M. Fouché Borel*, an emigrant Royalist has commenced a legal prosecution against one *Perlet* an agent of Bonaparte's police for the sum of 14,400 francs, obtained from Borel in 1806 under false and treacherous pretences. On referring to the *Precis Historique* of Borel, which we have already mentioned, we find the whole history of the infamous transaction on which this prosecution is founded. *Perlet*, who resided at Paris, pretended to be attached to the royal cause and opened a correspondence with the Bourbon ministers.

This correspondence he communicated to Bonaparte, and part of his letters were dictated by Bonaparte himself. To aid in accomplishing his object, of drawing out of the real agents of the royal party a history of all their schemes, and of enticing the most devoted royalists within the reach of the executioner, he pretended there existed at Paris a secret committee of distinguished persons devoted to the royal cause, and who were constantly concerting measures to aid it. Of this pretended committee, *Perlet* represented himself as the organ, and as such he carried on his correspondence. We here copy the narrative of Borel.

I arrived at London, in January 1806, and remained there almost stupified with the sad intelligence that reached us from the continent, when I received orders to carry on, under the direction and superintendence of the count d'Avarey, a counter revolutionary correspondence, which was already commenced between *M. Prelet*, residing at Paris, and my brother Francis Fauche, established at Berlin, under the direction of the count de Moustier, minister of the king of France at the Prussian Court. *Perlet* represented in this, that there existed at Paris a secret committee, composed of people of respectability, entirely devoted to the house of Bourbon. In all his letters, he gave the most alluring tokens of success, the most flattering hopes, and especially he required a great deal of money for secret expences which he said were indispensable. *Perlet* inspired confidence, because he had been banished to Sinamary, for having published a periodical paper of which the directory complained. His opinions appeared to be in opposition to those of the Usurper who then governed, and we gave ourselves up entirely to him. But alas, *Perlet* was a traitor, and I did not discover till long after, his treason, which has cost me so many tears. Before disclosing the enormous villainy of this monster, sold ever then to the secret police of Bonaparte, not to interrupt the order of facts, I must mention the precautions that were thought necessary to be taken, in order to be secure of the veracity of *Perlet*. These precautions were required, by the inevitable risk of a correspondence of necessity a little mysterious and by the demand for funds that *Perlet* represented as necessary. Lord Howick, now Lord Grey, wished after my conversation with him on the subject, to assure himself of the existence of this royal committee at Paris, and to know more particularly the names and circumstances of those who composed it. It was necessary for this purpose to send to the continent some confidential agent who would converse personally with the correspondent, who would bring back the desired proofs, and who would finally explain to us clearly his projects and his means.

*Perlet* had himself expressed a desire that we should send a negotiator of this sort, and had designated me, either in the hope of ruining me, or in the persuasion that I should not



rash enough to return to Paris. I was so well known there, that it would have been impossible for me to have executed this mission. The English minister invested some one else with the office; but it was impossible for him to go. Then my nephew Ch. S. Vitel, an officer in the service of His Britannic Majesty, offered himself and was accepted. This unfortunate young man had assisted me in deciphering the correspondence of Perlet, and shared my confidence in him, and my devotedness to the king. Notwithstanding the representations of the minister on the dangers he would incur as my nephew, he set out for Paris in the beginning of Jan. 1807, happy in serving so good a cause, and rushed, without knowing it, to the death prepared for him by Perlet, who wrote to me notwithstanding on the 21st of the same month, in the most encouraging manner. My nephews instructions were, that he should go to Neufchatel, and there await those which Perlet would transmit to him. After having remained there twelve days, he took the road to Paris, where he arrived on the evening of the 28th of February, and on the 1st of March in the morning, he waited on Perlet who had shut himself up in the prison of St. Pelagie. After his introduction, his wife conducted my nephew in this prison, where they held a preliminary conversation, which undoubtedly did not satisfy Perlet.

Two days after my nephew was arrested and conducted to the Temple, from which he went only to be shot. He was not able to recount to me himself what had passed in his interview with Perlet; but the Counts Julius and Armand de Polignac, and M. Desnoyers, marshal of the camps and armies of the King, who were then in the Temple, and to whom he confided his mission, and the conversation that he had in St. Pelagie, have since then given me all the details of it.

The first care of Perlet was to inquire of my nephew whether he had brought much money; and on his reply "that he had only sufficient for the expenses of his journey, but that all necessary funds would be furnished him when he should have formed a direct connexion with the members of the secret committee, and should be enabled to give positive proofs of the means which existed at Paris, for restoring the government to the hands of the king," Perlet appeared dissatisfied, and said that no good could be gained for such caution. It seems that from that moment the fears of the unfortunate young man were increased, and fear seized upon his soul. He showed some signs of uneasiness, for Perlet could not be tranquil, for he had placed him under the protection of the police of Dubois. My nephew believed that he had nothing to fear from that of Fouché, whom all accounts represented as friendly to the cause of the king, and for whom I had given him, by way of precaution, a letter which he had concealed in his cane.

Perlet to Perlet. M. Desnoyers has since informed me, and repeated it to the Duke of Havre, that my nephew on entering the temple regarded himself as lost, and that he declared aloud that he had been recommended to a traitor who had already betrayed him.

Either because my nephew thought it prudent not to write to me what passed, or because his letters addressed to me on this subject were intercepted, I was in absolute ignorance of his fate, and of the intrigue by which he was drawn into the snare for conducting him to death. The first news of his imprisonment reached me from Perlet himself, from whom I received two letters one dated the 21st and the other the 24th of March, 1807. In the first he only spoke in enigmatical terms of the dangers to which my nephew was exposed; but he explained himself very fully in announcing to me that he had drawn on me in favor of Pichonnat and Company a bill of 600 pounds sterling, which would be presented to me by Cazenove and Company of London. He requested me to pay this bill at sight, assuring me that the amount was destined to remove the dangers with which Ch. S. Vitel was threatened.

In his letter of the 24th, Perlet renewed in a very pressing manner his request of the payment of this bill, alleging as a motive the delivery of my nephew, whom he promised to restore to us in a short time, furnished with documents the most suitable to strengthen our confidence. He spoke likewise of a former letter of the 11th of the same month, which never reached me, and perhaps was never written.

I always in good faith believed in the sincerity of Perlet. Immediately on the reception of the letter of the 21st of March, I hastened to place in the hands of Cazenove and Company funds for paying the bill of which it gave me notice.

As if he feared I might suspect his plots, before I had made this payment, he hastened me by a new letter of the 3d of April, in which he insisted that I should make the most prompt payment possible of the 600l. protesting anew that this sum was indispensable for obtaining the liberty of my nephew, and his return to London with all the necessary papers.

Of the fate which was preparing for him on the next day, could Perlet be ignorant? On the 4th of April, 1807, Charles S. Vitel was condemned to be shot, and on that same day, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he submitted to this atrocious judgment.

After that fatal day, Perlet made his correspondence much less frequent. Meantime my confidence in him remained the same, and I attributed the murder of my nephew to other circumstances which Perlet mentioned, and which I could easily believe were the sole occasion of his ruin.

Perlet corresponded at the same time with Gen. Danican, who was likewise at London. He engaged him to repair to Paris, and the royal committee was always the object of

soon regretted having confined this se-

his solicitations. The English minister authorized him to accept of this invitation—But from some unaccountable fatality he went only to Rouen, and returned to London without being able to put an end to our uncertainty upon the existence of the pretended royal committee, as well as upon the pretended causes and details of the assassination of my nephew. Perlet continued his correspondence with me until the end of 1807. My extreme desire to witness the fall of Bonaparte rendered my confidence natural, which was shared by the ministers of the king, when he spoke of the royal committee, and the means of those whom they had in their employ. Finally such was my good faith, that at his request, by letter of the 9th of November of the same year, I paid his further order on me for 521. sterling.

*From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.*

#### ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

The following advertisement with a one dollar note enclosed was transmitted to the editor through the Post Office. The object of the writer *may* be, to ascertain the opinion of some *fair one* as to the reasonableness of his expectations in what he supposed should be the qualities and accomplishments of a wife. As he has paid, like other advertisers he shall be gratified.

#### WANTED,

A Young Lady, about 17 or 21 years of age as a wife; she must be well acquainted with the necessary accomplishments of such, she must understand washing and ironing, baking bread, making good coffee, roasting beef, veal, &c. boning a fowl, broiling a fish, making tarts, plum puddings and deserts of all kinds, preserving fruits and pickles, expert with the needle, keeping a clean and snug house, must know reading, writing and arithmetic, never have been in the habit of attending ball rooms, she must have been taught true and genuine principles of religion, and a member in church, of good standing. She must not be addicted to making too free use of her tongue, such as repeating any report that is injurious to her neighbour; or using taunting language to any person about her house. Any Lady finding herself in possession of the above accomplishments will please address to *Alphonso*. It will not be required that she should exercise all those requisites, unless a change in fortune should take place, at which time it will be necessary in order to live with such economy as to prevent a trespass on our friends, whose frowns and caprices we must otherwise endure, what every man of noble mind will despise. At present she shall have a coach and four at her command, servants in abundance, a house furnished in first modern style; shall always be treated with that tender affection which female delicacy requires, and nothing shall be wanting that will be necessary to

*Extract of a letter from Walter Bates, Esq. his Sister in Norwalk, (Conn.) dated Kingston, Upper Canada, October 27, 1815.*

You informed me in your last, that you had seen a letter, published in your paper from me to the Attorney General, giving an account of the conduct of a very extraordinary character that I had in charge, and that was not credited amongst you; but that your family wished to hear from me to know if such a character did ever exist with me. To give a detailed account of all his conduct, would fill a volume—but, to give you a brief sketch I would say, that such a mysterious character did exist in my custody for more than twelve months, as was faintly described in my letter. He was brought to me as a stranger, and to me a stranger. It is true, he married a woman in Nova Scotia, and had been there about ten years; but who he was, or where he came from, no one could tell, or how he lived. He was apprehended for stealing a horse, which he rode 260 miles in 3 days, but was overtaken the fourth, and brought with much difficulty to our prison. He was known by many names but was committed to my charge under the name of Henry More Smith.—He complained of sickness, occasioned, he said, by a hurt on his side, and a bad cold, which increased with dangerous symptoms, until his hopes of his life were past, and he appeared dead; but being brought to, and coming to his speech, said it was a fit, and that all his family had died in that way, and that he should not survive the second, which, in probability, would take place the next day about the same hour, at sunset—accordingly, he was taken. The young man who attended him, found him, as he said, drawing his last gasp, and ran for help—on his return in 3 minutes, he found to his astonishment that he had disappeared:—and upon the strictest search and enquiry the whole week nothing could be heard of him.—About two weeks afterwards, he was apprehended at New Settlement in the United States, about Woodstock, about 150 miles, and brought within 10 miles of the jail;—when he, in the night, being in irons, hand cuffed, with a rope tied about his arm, above his irons, and another holding the other end of the rope, made his escape, and disappeared, leaving the rope in the hands of the man, with the knot tied the same, as he put it on! About three weeks after, he was apprehended, and put on board a sloop, with a chain and iron about his waist, and a black man hold of the chain, which he never let go until the sheriff had delivered him into my custody, in jail, where he was watching, kept him until he had his trial, at which time he cut the grates, cut and broke more than 30 feet of chain in short pieces, broke a number of hand cuffs, and I could not find a chain that could hold him. He did not speak for five months.

At his trial it took five constables to hold him, being tied hand and foot. He paid more regard to the court, than if no one were present: he was, however, found guilty.



place earlier, the late insurrection at Grenoble would never have taken place. Letters from Holland attribute that undertaking to the rich traitors who found a refuge in Brussels, where they were several times visited by Didier, who received from them considerable sums to corrupt and arm the peasantry about Grenoble. This information does not at all surprise us; our readers will remember how often we have pointed out the folly of giving asylums to such men as Cambaceres and Excelmans at Brussels, or Sebastiani and Flahault in England. It may be said that they were under powerful patronage; but patrons so blind to their country's interest and their own ought not to be listened to. The letters from France mention, that Caulincourt was arrested near Paris, and conveyed to the prison of the Abbaye; he therefore, it is probable, was concerned in promoting the plots either of Didier, or of Babuff, or of the *soidisant* patriots of 1816. Caulincourt had amassed immense wealth by his crimes, and this is the manner in which he might naturally have been expected to dispose of it. It is said there was a plot for seizing the castle of Vincennes, which contains a large depot of arms; a Capthin of Engineers, who was to have directed it was arrested, and his papers were found to be of importance.

*From the Morning Post of May 28.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward last night the Budget of the year. The supplies of the year 1816, amount to 25,140,186*l*. The ways and means estimated at 27,305,271*l*. The soap regulations are expected to produce 200,000*l*; the taxes already laid on butter and cheese 100,000*l*. On the first year of the peace, a year always signalised by a heavy loan, he announced that there would be a reduction to the amount of nearly 3,000,000*l*.

Miss O'Neill has refused two thousand guineas, offered by Mr. Eliston, for an engagement for three weeks, at Birmingham theatre.

*From the British Press of May 31.*

Yesterday, in both Houses of Parliament, the Prince Regent's Message, relative to the revision of the Coinage, was taken into consideration.—It is proposed by Government to make gold the standard value in the kingdom; and, to prevent silver from competing with it in the market, the value of the shilling will be reduced six per cent. The pound troyes of silver, which used to be divided into 62 shillings, will, for the future be divided into sixty six, of which four will be received as a *seigniorage*. The new coinage will, it is thought, be ready in seven months, to supercede, by an almost instantaneous operation, the present disgraceful currency, which is depreciated 30 per cent.

The intrigues of the shabby French Courtiers, the Crockers and Cannings of Paris, are now ventilated in the *London Courier*.—They are totally destitute of interest to the British reader.

A new tragedy, entitled *The Oath, or Love and Vengeance*, was lately produced at the Newcastle Theatre. The hero is a Moor, who kills three persons with his own hand; the last a Christain Lady, with whom he is violently in love. A critic in a Newcastle Paper says, "the tragedy produces much laughter."

*Brussels May 25.*—The letters from the

grand head quarters at Cambray mention, that a very active correspondence continues to be kept up with Paris and London. The Duke of Wellington still remains in that town. The right wing of the Army of Occupation continues in its cantonments, and it is only in the centre that there has been some movements among the Prussian troops, on account of the great review which is to take place to-day between Commercy and Ligny. *From the Evening Star and Morning Herald.*

A Paris (newspaper) article, dated 24th May, says—"During the short duration of the mad rebellion at Grenoble, Didier, (who instigated the rebellion at Grenoble, and was taken upon the Piedmontese territory) had assumed the title of Intendant-General of the army of Independence; a man named Couchon, called himself Marshal Grouchy; and a school-master of La Mure called himself Count Bertrand. These wretches had also clothed a peasant in a dress covered with gold and decorations, and they always appeared before him with their hats off."

A private letter from Paris, of 22d May, after announcing the arrest of Caulincourt, (Bonaparte's duke of Vicenza) says—"M. Manuel, so distinguished for his patriotism and eloquence in the House of Representatives, has been also arrested, together with 54 persons of less note. While with a view to quiet the Thuilleries, Paris is kept in this state of perturbation, the religious and political fanaticism of the South has broken out with increased fury."

"We learn, from good authority, that in the course of last week a general rising took place at Nismes, which terminated in the massacre of a great number of the Protestants, and in the destruction of their dwellings. It is confidently stted, that at least one half of the city has fallen a prey to the flames."

*From the Morning Herald of May 31.*

*Paris May 27.*—The Gen. Vasco, whose arrest and transmission to Spain we lately mentioned, and who was supposed by some to be General Mina, turns out to be a swindler. He called himself Count de Garcia, and was decorated with all the Spanish Orders. Nothing political was charged against him, and he has been merely sent to Spain to be punished as a criminal who has fled from justice.

*Vienna, May 16.*—According to accounts from Constantinople, it appears that troubles have broken out in Bulgaria and in Ramelia. The Porte expected soon to quell the insurrection—the instigator, Hassan, has had his head cut off and sent to Constantinople—the Governor of Aleppo has also sent 26 heads, which have been placed over the gate of the Seraglio.

Three of the most distinguished artists of Dresden have lately died there, viz the Inspector of the Gallery Riedel, Professor Vogel, and the celebrated engraver Muller.

SECOND EDITON.

*Saturday night, 12 o'clock.*

*Further from England.*—Since our first edi-

tion, Mr. Topliff, of Merchant's Hall, has favored us with London papers of the 29th and 30th May.—[The immediate dates from the 20th are received.]—They furnish a few additional items:

"Government had received notice, it appears, of Vandamme's being in the vicinity of Paris. Search was in consequence made in every quarter, and in one instance a detachment of gen-d'armes was ordered to surround an inn at Versailles, where he was supposed to be secreted. These men closely examined every person found in the house, and being disappointed in their principal object, they, to justify their inquisitorial proceedings, carried off, as suspicious characters, three individuals who happened to be unprovided with passports.

"Private letters from Lyons describe the pretended enthusiasm for Royalty in very different terms from the statements which have lately appeared in the papers.

"The National Guard, instead of spontaneously offering to march against their fellow-citizens at Grenoble, were compelled, by the menacing interference of the Gendearmie and Royal Guard, to proceed in separate detachments upon the roads to that city.—But no sooner did night come on, than, escaping from the Gendarmes who conducted or rather escorted them, they disbanded and returned to their homes, from which it is impossible to tear them a second time. The stratagem employed to decoy them from the town, was, that of collecting them in small parties in the neighborhood, upon the pretence of exercising and reviewing them. When thus once collected, they were marched, some by force and others by persuasion, towards their destination."

*Insurrection at Tunis.*—Extract of a letter from the Agent at Loyd's at Marseilles, dated May 18:—"There was a violent insurrection in the beginning of this month. The insurgents killed the Bey, and offered the crown to his brother, who refused it; fearing they were betrayed, they got possession of the galleta and forts by stratagem, and spiked the guns; they then took possession of five corsairs, armed with ten and twenty guns each, viz. one brig of 20 guns and 170 men; one brig of 18 guns, two schooners of 19 guns, with which they sailed, taking with them a very rich booty, and several of the principle people.—It is not certain where they are gone, but it is supposed to Constantinople."

*Frost in July.*—Our friends from the country inform us, that on Monday morning frost was visible in low lands. The cool weather of the four or five days last has given a check to vegetation. Our accounts from *Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont*, on this subject are melancholy. Showers and heat may yet revive the hopes of the husbandmen; but a wise forethought will take measures to guard against a scarcity of bread corn.—*Boston Cent.*

### BETTING AND BEATING.

A few days since a person made a bet of 500 dollars, that he would go into the Mayor's house and give him a blow, and come out without molestation. Accordingly he proceeded to the Mayor's, and after telling his object, gave his honour a severe slap on the shoulder. As might be expected, the Mayor was not disposed to be the sport of fools or betterers, but gave the fellow a very rough *ejectionment*. After being turned out of the Mayor's house, the fellow, not satisfied with the outrage already committed, began to abuse his honour, upon which, he had him immediately committed.—*Phila. T. Amer.*

The City Inspector reports the death of 40 persons, viz. 15 men, 9 women, 3 boys and 3 girls, during the week ending on Saturday last. Of whom 7 were of the age of 1 year and under, 2 between 1 and 2; 2 between 2 and 5, 5 between 10 and 20, 9 between 20 and 30, 3 between 30 and 40, 3 between 40 and 50, 2 between 50 and 60, 1 between 80 and 90.—Diseases:—apoplexy, 1; childbed 1; colic 1; consumption 14; convulsions 2; dropsy in the head 3; epilepsy 1; typhus fever, 2; jaundice 1; inflammation of the brain 1; do of the chest 1; intemperance 1; mortification 1; old age 1; sprue 1; still born 3; strangury 1; unknown 2.

### LIMBO.

New-York, July 10, 1816.

MR. GARDENIER,

SIR—You will please to give the trifle here presented, an insertion in one of your numbers—that is, *if you will please.*

Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

To *Angellina Acquilline.*

"*Omnia vincit amor—*"

Angellina, why depart  
From my sight, and break my heart?  
Why with scorn dost turn and fly,  
Anger flashing in thine eye?  
I had thought within that breast  
All the nobler virtues rest.  
Lo, where all the virtues are,  
Anger holds no dwelling there.  
When I gaz'd thy features o'er,  
All the while I did adore;  
Love, the boy, had fired my soul,  
Reason had no more controul,  
Flying from his central throne,  
Love usurps it as his own.  
Pardon then, my eager gaze,  
Caus'd alone by beauty's blaze;  
Beauty's blaze—O! let it shine,  
On these tearful eyes of mine,  
Soothing still a troubled breast,  
With the balm of hope to rest,  
Angellina—is it past,  
Was that angry look the last,  
Shall I ne'er behold again,  
Eyes so fair—with pleasing pain,  
Cheeks so rosy, lips so red  
Chin so dimpled—cupids bed?  
O! then hate and shun for ever,  
I shall love thee ever, ever—  
Yes, while stars in Heav'n do shine,  
I shall love thee—fair divine;  
Scorn and hate me as you will,  
Loving thee, I'll love thee still.

D.C.



## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

*(From papers received by the Aid, from Bordeaux.)*

PARIS, June 1.

Above 100 workmen are daily employed in constructing the temporary platform, &c. in Notre Dame; the seats, which are of very superior strength, are capable of holding 22,000 spectators.

In the Champs Elysees, orchestras for music, and for the distribution of wine, meat, &c. are now constructing; poles also for the illuminations are erecting, to honor the auspicious marriage of the Duke and Duchess de Berri.

The city of Lyons will present the Duchess de Berri with 24 magnificent silk robes of their finest manufacture.

It appears that 400,000 francs is necessary to complete the statue of Henry IV. on the Pont Neuf, of which sum 280,000 francs have already been subscribed.

The Emperor Alexander will pass a great part of the summer at the Chateau of Zarskoiezele, formerly a favourite residence of the Empress Catherine.

The Duchess of Parma has been named Grand Mistress of the Order of the Starred Cross, a dignity which the late Empress of Austria enjoyed. This Duchess has founded a new Order in the States, the first Grand Cross of which she has sent to Prince Hardenburg.

The Marquis de Bonnai arrived at Berlin on the 20th, in quality of French Minister to that Court.

The Archduchess Clementine will not give her hand to Prince Leopold of Naples before the month of August.

The Princess of Wales has quitted Tunis, and is now gone to Alexandria in Egypt.

It is expected that the Duke of Cambridge will return to England from Hanover shortly, a new Viceroy having been appointed.

The Tribunal of Commerce judged on the 29th the affair relative to 800,000 francs negotiated by the Usurper on the 21st of June, 1815, with the house of Baraudon, of London. The Tribunal has ordered that the money be paid into that house, and the Royal Treasury to pay all the expenses of this process.

The administration of religious matters will in future become the duty of the Minister of the Interior.

Letters from Piedmont announce the arrestation of Aigubelle, another Chief of the late rebellion.

On the 19th some brigands entered a farm house at Loury, near Orleans, murdered six people, carried off much valuable property, and set fire to the premises. Search is making after the perpetrators of this horrid act.

A horrid crime was committed last week in the commune of Mery-les-Bois. A man who knew where 80 francs were deposited in the house of his landlord, in attempting to get it was discovered by a girl of six years old; he immediately turned and murdered her,—he then murdered a girl of 15, who hearing her cries had come to her assistance, and finally the father, who came to save the lives of his two children, fell a sacrifice to this monster. The villain fled.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.

The water of the Mississippi has subsided a month earlier than usual, this season; and with it, the late inundation of this city. The weather is now excessively dry and warm here; we having had no rain of account for upwards of three weeks past, and the mercury in the thermometer having stood for several days in the warmest part of the day, and in the shade, between 87 and 90 1-2 degrees: on the 17th it stood all the afternoon

at 90 1-2 degs. The common, back of the town, which, within three weeks past, has been five feet under water, is now literally parched up; this change, however, has taken place so rapidly, as to have left but little time for the deleterious effects which had been apprehended from the noxious vapours generally produced by marsh evaporations. And as the return of the sun from the tropic will commence within a very few days of the change of the moon, we may expect a change in the weather, from very dry to very wet, which I have constantly observed in this country, under similar circumstances, to happen. This may wash off the accumulated filth now dried up, and perhaps, contrary to every prediction, keep the town healthy.

[From the National Advocate.]

Letter from Wm. Lee, Esq. Consul of the U. States at Bordeaux, to Dr. Mitchell of this city.

Dear Sir—I beg leave to inclose you a letter from Mr. Gard, professor at the deaf and dumb college in this city. He is considered, in this country, a phenomenon; for, though deaf and dumb, he is familiar with every branch of literature and science. He wrote the enclosed himself, and brought it to me to correct, but I thought it best to make no alteration in it. I can assure you he is considered far superior to the Abbe Sicard, who has acquired so much celebrity in Europe for instructing the deaf and dumb. Being but twenty-eight years of age, and of excellent constitution, he has a large margin for improvement, and would probably live to see his proposed institution carried to the highest perfection. I have the honor, &c. WM. LEE.

F. Gard, of Bordeaux, to Samuel L. Mitchell, of New-York.

BORDEAUX, April 9, 1816.

Sir—You will, perhaps, be surprized at a liberty I take in addressing you; but being governed by motives of humanity, and encouraged in my design by some military gentlemen and merchants of the United States, now in this place, I beg leave to call your attention, for a moment, to the situation of the unhappy persons in your country who have the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. Afflicted myself with these infirmities, and feeling, with great sensibility, for all those in the same situation, I have enquired of the American gentlemen, who have visited our institution in Bordeaux, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, whether there existed any similar establishment in the U. States.—Being informed that no such school had been established with you, and learning, that, among your deaf and dumb, all those who have not the means of coming to Europe, were deprived of instruction, I feel an ardent desire to devote my labors and existence to procure for them the inestimable blessing of the education of which their organization is susceptible, and which is so indispensable, both for their own happiness, and to render them useful members of society.

I was educated myself in the institution of the deaf and dumb, in this city, and having acquired, by long application, a perfect knowledge of the most approved method of instructing this unfortunate portion of society: I have, for these eight years, exercised the functions of teacher—I have also acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language. If the American government or benevolent individuals of your country are disposed to favour an institution in the United States, I would willingly go there for that purpose. I can procure satisfactory testimonials of my moral character, and of my capacity for teaching the



deaf and dumb, from respectable military and commercial gentlemen of the United States, who honor me with their friendship and esteem. I shall entirely depend upon the wisdom and judgment of the American government, or of the individuals who undertake to assist me, in the present establishment, to fix the mode and plan of its organization.

Our institution here is calculated for sixty poor students, at the expense of the government, which pays for each 600 francs (about 114 dolls.) per annum, and 24,000 (less than 5000 dolls.) for professors, and sundry other charges; to which is to be added the expense of a suitable building, beds, linens, &c. making the aggregate expense about 1000 francs annually (190 dollars) for each individual. The rich pay the expense of their children—and if, as I have been told, a considerable portion of the deaf and dumb in the U. States have the means of paying for these instructions, the expense to the government or a private society would be inconsiderable—for myself, I do not claim great emoluments, my desired object is to serve an afflicted portion of humanity; my ambition is to secure a comfortable subsistence for my family.

I have the honour to be, with high respect, sir,  
your humble servant,

F. GARD.

Professor of the Royal School of Deaf and Dumb, at Bordeaux.

LOUISVILLE, (Ken.) July 1.

We are happy to learn, that the Indiana Convention have agreed to accept the terms offered by Congress, by a vote of 37 to 4. They have fixed the general election for the officers of the new state, on the first Monday in August next, and the seat of government at Corydon, about 26 pleasant miles from this place, for 9 years; by a majority of one vote. They closed their patriotic labors on Saturday last, by agreeing to a constitution of government for the new state, whose denomination is the *State of Indiana*. So soon as we receive the constitution of the new state, we shall publish an outline of it for the gratification of our readers.

### HORRID MURDER!!!

*Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated June 12.*

"The bodies of Henry Irvine and Patty Nash were yesterday found near this place, murdered in a most shocking manner, apparently with an axe or some other heavy sharp weapon; as the heads of both were nearly separated from their bodies and their skulls much fractured, besides other wounds.—They had been missing from the 6th to the 11th inst. when they were discovered by the numerous flocks of buzzards and vultures hovering around their remains—and by whom they had been so mangled, as only to be identified by their apparel. Suspicion rested strongly on a sargeant Fox and a woman by the name of Fanny Newman, who had quarrelled with the deceased and had been heard to utter threats against them. They have both been examined before Justices Davenport and Case.

"Irvine is much regretted."

*From the Southern Patriot.*

At the Circuit Court held in Charleston for South Carolina District, May term, 1816, the following opinions were delivered. The Question considered, being of great importance, the Court has permitted the publication.

GILL, CANONGE & Co. }

vs.

LEVI JACOBS. }

JOHN DRAYTON, *District Judge*.—This was a case of *habeas corpus*, in which a motion was made to discharge defendant on common bail; he being in the Marshal's custody on *mesne* process, issuing from this Court, with an order for bail. The plaintiffs are citizens of Philadelphia; and the debt to a considerable amount, (upwards of \$6,000)—was contracted with them there. The defendant having been arrested by process, issuing from the State Court of Common Pleas, has been discharged by the same authority; under the Insolvent Debtor's act of this State, passed in the year 1759.—He therefore contends, he should be enlarged on giving *common bail*; as he has been arrested since he was so discharged.

On the part of the plaintiffs, it is urged, they were not parties to this discharge—not having due notice; nor were they parties to the record. That they have not agreed to receive any portion of the dividend; and, therefore, they ought not to be delayed, or prevented having due relief, under the laws of the United States, and the practice of this Court.

The case before me being strictly a mercantile contract, will be considered as referring to those laws which relate to commerce and merchandise. And as respects their principles, it is contended there is a difference between a Bankrupt and an Insolvent Debtor; as the first becomes so by omissions and commissions, as well as by compulsory process; whereas, the latter is so situated, by the effects of a suit at law, and by taking the benefit of an Insolvent Debtor's act thereupon, for regaining his liberty.

This distinction, and the discharge obtained in the State Court, appears to be the general grounds on which the argument seems to rest.—For Bankrupts being exclusively concerned in trade and merchandise, in buying and selling in gross, or by retail; dealing in exchange, and in other acts of necessary commercial intercourse; it seems but reasonable they should be protected and controuled by laws, more especially for themselves; and which the practice of civilized nations is in the habit of ordaining. Hence a bankrupt law, may be very different from an Insolvent Debtor's act—as a bankrupt law relates to the interests of merchants and traders; whereas, an Insolvent Act relates to the general interest of society. If then, this distinction of interest prevail; can it be said, the distinction of rights does not also prevail?

By the 8th sec. 1st art. of the U. States' Constitution, Congress have a right "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states," also to establish



"uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." The power, then, of making bankrupt laws, no longer remains with the several States; it is vested in the United States government. And, how far a transient merchant, indebted in *Philadelphia*, can plead in this Circuit Court for the District of *South Carolina*, a discharge under the Insolvent Debtor's Act of *South Carolina*, obtained in the State Court, against a suit instituted in this Court—is the question which is now before me.

On this point, involving the rights of the United States, and individual states, I feel myself delicately situated in deciding the contending claims. And more especially, as one of the particular reasons for calling into existence, the present constitution of the United States, was to equalize the commerce and trade, and the rights and privileges of the American, and other merchants and traders, throughout the union, and with foreign nations.—Unless then, the question be considered, as having this grand object in view; the merits of this case will be carried back, to where they would have been, before the passing of the constitution: And the *lex loci contractus*, and *lex fori*, of the several states, would be brought under special consideration, as having more controlling powers, than I think ought to be admitted at this day.—Each state would then by such reasoning, be deemed to authorize discharges of insolvency according to its own laws, and in mercantile concerns; not by uniform laws resting on the same principles, and promoting the same ends, but sometimes conflicting in points of justice and expediency, not only with themselves, but with the United States, and the principles of their superintending government.

On the 4th of April 1800, a bankrupt law was passed. It was limited to the term of *five years*; and from thence, to the end of the next session of congress thereafter, and no longer. It then expired—and there has never been since, any bankrupt law in the United States. What were the reasons which influenced congress, not to revive that act, or not to pass a new one; is not for me to say. Although it would appear, that the different decisions which take place in the Courts of the United States, and in those of the individual states, afford some grounds for the reconsideration of a bankrupt law; as well as the great inconvenience resulting from the want of one, to which parties are occasionally subjected, by vexatious suits in different states of the union against Insolvent Debtor after they have obtained insolvent discharges in one of the states. In passing the bankrupt law, it is evident congress looked towards bankrupt merchants and traders especially; as respecting the *Insolvent Act*, of state authorities. For in the 61st. Sec. of the bankrupt law—*Laws United States*, vol. 5, page 81. it was expressly enacted. That this act, shall not "repeal or annul, or be construed to repeal or annul, the laws of any state now in force,

"or which may be hereafter enacted, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, *except so far*, as the same may respect persons, who are or may be clearly, within the purview of this act." It is said however, this act has expired, it does not thence follow, that the reasons which gave rise to the exception, do not still exist. And so far it does not come within the rule, of *cessante ratione, cessat et ipsa lex*.—If then they do exist, I see not why for national and commercial purposes, this Court should not give them a consideration, although they be not engrafted into a bankrupt law. Under this impression, it would seem the distinction taken by the defendant's counsel, between a bankrupt law, and an Insolvent Debtor's act, has not been improperly introduced.

Among the great features of government, population and credit, are to be ranked. As to the population, congress has equalized that, by acts of naturalization throughout the United States; but having no bankrupt law, the credit as to provisions for bankrupts, and for securing the rights of their creditors, has not been so equalized; resting, at present, upon the insolvent acts of individual states, and the discretion and decisions of Courts, having cognizance. It hence results, that foreigners and citizens of different states, will look to the government of the United States for some general system, as either emanating from their laws, or from their Courts; and more particularly when they commence suits in the Courts of the United States. The obligation is, therefore, the more imposing upon these Courts, having this high responsibility, to carry all such suits into effect, in as uniform a manner as possible; so far as their authorities will permit, agreeably to the rights and just expectations of individuals, and the confidence so reposed in the United States' government.

It is urged, this Court is bound, in this case by the 34th sec. of the judiciary act, *Laws of the U. S.* vol 1st. page 74; but I do not see for what reason: as I think it can be made to appear, the meaning of that section as contended for, does not at present apply. By that instrument it is enacted "That the laws of the several states, "except where the constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decisions in trials at common law, in the Courts of the United States, where they apply." As it is not necessary on the present occasion, to give an opinion respecting the discharge of an insolvent debtor against the debt itself; I shall not do so; but will confine myself to that part of the state act which enacts that the discharged debtor shall not be liable to be sued, impleaded or arrested for a twelve month after his discharge—*Grimke's Laws of South-Carolina*, 249 sec. 2

Can it be said, this part of that act applies? Does it not impair the security of the contract, between JACOBS the defendant, and GILL CA-



NONGE & Co. the plaintiffs? and if it do, is it not in direct opposition to the constitution of the U. States?—These are important questions, which should be well considered before a decision take place.—As to any inconvenience which may arise to the defendant under arrest, it remains with himself to give bail and be liberated from his confinement: if he cannot or will not, this court is obliged to perform its duties in the premises, however desirous it may be to relieve his personal necessities.—And in doing so, I cannot but say, that were the present motion to be sustained, and the defendant admitted to common bail; the security of the plaintiffs would be much weakened and perhaps might be forever lost. For the state court is in possession of his schedule and property, given up upon his discharge; said by no means to be equal to the payment of his debts allowed in that court. Of course the defendant has nothing to rest his suit upon in this court, but the defendant's person or security for the same; without which the defendant might abscond to whatever quarter of the world he pleased; thereby weakening, if not forever nullifying his creditor's just demands. The reasoning of Judge WASHINGTON, in the case of *Golden vs. Prince*, supplement to *Niles' Weekly Register*, vol. 7, page 84—and of Judge STORY in reports of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the First Circuit Court, vol. 1st, pages, 168, 374, et seq.; strengthen my opinions on this head.

As to the cases, cited from the 1st and 2d. *Dallas*, 100, 231, they are between state authorities; and in my opinion, do not apply any more, than the insolvent act of this State may be said to apply to the present case. Whenever the final discharge is brought before this Court, in bar of this suit, and at a proper stage of the pleadings; it will be time enough to consider its bearing character, as to discharging the debt.

By the 11th section of the judiciary act, *Laws of the U. S. vol. 1st*, 55, the Circuit Court has cognizance where an alien is a party; or, a suit is between a citizen of the State where the action is commenced, and a citizen of another.—This gives authority to the Circuit Court, to maintain the action: and is an implied contract, between the United States and the parties concerned, that it shall be so maintained.—But, if a State law be allowed to come in with a sweeping effect, as a bar to the action, confidence is at an end: and the court is at the mercy of a state authority—*Reports of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the First Circuit, vol. 1st*, 382. Upon this principle, the impropriety of the motion in this incipient stage of the suit, and before the return of the writ, is, in my opinion, apparent; insomuch, as to induce a Court to be on its guard how it allows the claims of an individual under an arrest, when a little time and a regular practice would better conduce to justice and the end proposed. Besides, by the laws and practice of this Court, a defend-

ant cannot take the benefit of the insolvent acts, until after judgment obtained: *4th vol. Laws of U. S. 123—5th vol. Laws of U. S. 6*; whereas in the State Court, he has the benefit of them on *mesne process*, before judgment obtained.—This marks a difference between the practice of the United States Courts and the State Courts; as to cases of insolvency, which is of importance in this enquiry.—It consequently results, that the security of the creditor in the Court of the U. States, is greater than in the Courts of this State; as he has a longer time to search out cases of fraud against his debtor; and is thereby the better enabled to provide for his own security, before the debtor can be liberated or discharged under insolvent debtor acts.

Upon the whole, without touching any other contested points of the argument, (deeming it unnecessary in the opinion I am about to give) the case appears to me, to resolve itself into this:—That, by the constitution of the U. States, the individual states have given up their rights of legislating, as to commerce and bankruptcy: That this right is now solely in possession of the United States Government: which through its laws and judiciary, is bound to watch over and superintend the same: That no bankrupt law existing at this time, does not affect the main question—because the right in government still remains to enact one; or to repose its confidence in the judiciary, as to their decision respecting the same, in relation to the state laws: That the Courts of the United States by admitting defendants to the benefit of the state insolvent acts, under the superintending and contracting power of the laws of the United States, now existing, can and do promote the due ends of justice, as relating to bankrupts. But, it must be remembered, all this is done under the authority of the United States, and not under that of state authorities; although in doing so, the insolvent acts of the States are referred to, as *rules of decision in cases when they apply*; as declared by the 34th section of the judiciary act. Under these impressions I do not think, that by insolvent discharges from the Courts of this state, the Insolvent Debtor's acts of this state, should be allowed to suspend or weaken the lien of process in this Court, in the manner contended for in this case. It would be an interference between creditors and debtors; and certainly would tend to impair the obligation of contracts.

A West Indian, who had a remarkably fiery nose, having fallen asleep in his chair, a negro boy who was in waiting, observed a musquito hovering round his face. Quashi eyed the insect very attentively; at last he saw him alight on his master's nose, and immediately fly off. 'Ah, d——n you heart,' exclaimed the negro, 'me d——n glad see you burn you foot.'

An Irishman being upbraided with cowardice, said, he had as bold a heart as any man in the army, but his cowardly legs always ran away with it.



FRIDAY, JULY 19.

*Translated for the Courier.*

[A Letter said to be written by one of the Malays, now in town, and translated by Flibbertigibbitt the Conjuror.]

Mr. Printer—I am one of the Malays, who have just come to town, and am not ashamed to own it, although we cannot pass along your streets, without being laughed at, and pursued by at least a score of men, women and boys. It seems our looks, dress and manners are the occasion of this *marked* attention. Since you take the liberty to ridicule us, we beg leave to laugh a little at you. It is true we differ in our looks from the inhabitants of this city. You think yours best, and we think ours best, and so we are even, and who shall decide between us? You laugh at our black teeth, and we laugh at your white ones—only the brutes have white teeth in our country. If I were to kiss one of your women and see her teeth, I should think I was kissing a sheep. But not only your teeth are like those of a brute, but likewise your whole face, for it is covered with hair or rather bristles, like a hog. This is the reason, I suppose, why you are called the *swinish multitude* in the United States. You seem much ashamed of your *brutality* and strive to conceal it, by shaving off your bristles, with an instrument called a razor; but it won't do Mr. Printer—we have detected your bristles, and laughed at your attempts to conceal them. You are all contradiction and inconsistency here, Mr. Printer. You admire black eyes, but despise black teeth. You praise black hair, but ridicule a black skin. I should like to know whether a black sheep is as respectable among you as a white one, and whether a black one is a slave and the white one a *freeman*. I said you were all contradiction, and I also say you are all deception—I saw a sign-board over a door, on which was written A. Taylor; and as I wanted a suit of clothes I went in, to employ this Tailor. When I knocked, a fine gentleman came to the door and asked me what I wanted? Sir, said I, I wish you to make me a suit of clothes. I had no sooner spoken, than the man flew into a terrible passion and exclaimed, "You scoundrel! don't you know I'm a merchant? he gone villain, in an instant!" so saying he seized a rattan, and began to make a severe application of it to my shoulders. I retired in disgust, and although I did not get a new coat made, I got my old one, well *basted*. Next day I saw a broad board over a door, signed A. Cooper. I stood in need of 30 flour barrels, and so went into the house. Sir, said I, to a gentleman within, I wish you to make me 30 strong flour barrels, as soon as possible. The fellow stared me impudently in the face, and burst into a loud laugh—"You rascal," said he, "I'm no Cooper, I'm a Tailor, and my name is Alexander Cooper,"—that's the same thing said I, for I want a suit of clothes. What deception, what inconsistency Mr. Printer! Your Coopers are Tailors; and your Tailors are merchants! I discover also that your Gardiners are merchants; and A. Coleman is not A coal-man, but a merchant too! I heard a gentleman called Blackman who was as white as any of you, and I have seen a black negro named White, which is a great imposition, and designed to put tricks upon travellers. I am informed also that you have very rich men named Poor, and poor men named Rich, which, I say, is designed to impose upon strangers.

I suppose that if a lady named Poor, was to marry a man named Rich, she might suddenly become rich, but remain poor at the same time,

which is another of your contradictions, Mr. Printer. I am told also, that you have perfectly honest men among you, named *Wiley*, and some bad men named *Good*, which is another contradiction. But these are not all of your deceptions and inconsistencies. Your women are all deception. After getting a fine suit of clothes, I was passing along an alley, and saw a gay lady, standing in a door. She began to smile upon me, and very kindly asked me to walk in. From the familiar manner in which she treated me, I soon discovered that she wished to make a fool of me, as the men in the streets did, and accordingly attempted to leave the house; but she hung on to me, with great violence. I scuffled and she scuffled, and lo! in a few seconds, all the hair fell off her head, and left it perfectly bald; in the next place, all the teeth dropped out of her mouth, so that I defied her to *grin* at me; in the next place all the red colour was rubbed off her cheeks, and they were left of a *naukeen* complexion; but what was still more astonishing, her nose dropped off! I at length succeeded in getting away from her, but not without very great alarm, for I really expected to see her head drop off, and her whole body fall to pieces! So Mr. Printer! your women are mere *shams*, it appears! Pray sir, tell me if we have not greater reason to laugh at you, than you have to laugh at us? I think we have, but I am willing to make a bargain, to let you alone, if you will let us alone.

Yours, NASSA WONNIJE MONNIJE.

#### *Communication.*

If the author of the *Communication* in yesterday's *Courier*, was as perfectly uninterested, as his signature would fain persuade us to believe, he would probably have betrayed less of obscurity in his manner of noticing the subject of complaint. That the Clerks of the Banks take the liberty of reporting an omission to pay a note, as a failure, I shall neither deny or assent to; but if they so do, I must deny that the liberty is *unwarrantable*, or the fact *untrue*. The course of business is the same in all the Banks, and all notes or bills, that remain unpaid at the hour of closing, are regularly handed to the notary for protest. Whether the omission arises out of accident or design is immaterial to the holder, who relied on the payment of the note to make good his own engagements; and tho' the payer by borrowing four and twenty hours, may be enabled to take up the same, yet it is nevertheless a *failure*, and as such, may with truth and propriety be spoken of.—But what kind of connection is there, I would ask, between the Clerks and an unpunctual dealer, that should make them tenacious of his credit when he fails to be so himself—or with what but some unfair object, could this *uninterested observer*, have them conceal a fact, which becomes of course public by the very act of protest? Let the principle of concealment, advocated by this writer, *uninterested* as he is, once obtain, and I venture to predict, that it will soon be found that the *fee for protest*, is a much less *premium*, than "in times of distress," is oftentimes paid, by "some of our most worthy merchants," for an equal indulgence.

A BANK CLERK.

July 18th, 1816.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,—I lately received the subjoined account from a very respectable member of the "Bath and West of England Agricultural Society"—As it will interest and surprise many of your readers, it may not be amiss to give it a place in your paper.

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

\* MANGEL WURZEL.

Account of a crop of this most valuable Root, grown in the year 1815, in the garden ground of Bedfords, the seat of John Heaton, Esq. near Romford, in Essex.

The ground was in the first place dug over with the spade in the usual manner, thoroughly cleared and well manured with rotten dung.

The seed was sown on the 6th of May, scattered thinly, in small drills, made with a hoe, two feet apart, and lightly covered with earth by a garden rake. On one plot of ground, thirty-three feet in length, six rows were sown, for the purpose of ascertaining what degree of injury the roots would receive by taking off the leaves in summer. The plants came up in the six rows equally well, and were thinned, leaving them a foot asunder in the rows. Upon three of these rows, occupying a space of twenty-two yards, there were ninety-five plants, the leaves of which (except those rising from the heart of the root) were, on the 27th July, carefully cut off with a knife, and they weighed 99 lbs. equal to 9 tons, 14 cwt. 52 lbs. per acre. Upon the three adjoining rows there were ninety-seven plants, and these were left to the direction of nature, with the single exception of weeding them when young.

The crop was taken up on the 6th of November, and weighed as follows:

The ninety-five plants, from which the leaves were taken in July, weighed

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
The 1st tops, July 27th. 99lbs or	9	14	52
The 2d tops, Nov. 6th. 117lbs or	11	9	92
<hr/>			
The 95 roots	50	11	63

Tops and roots together, per acre 71 15 100

The ninety-seven plants, the leaves of which were not touched till the crop was taken up, in November, weighed

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
The tops Nov. 6th. 123lbs. or	12	1	63
The 97 roots	63	3	4

Tops and roots together per acre 75 4 72

The difference per acre, in favour of the crop of roots untouched, being 12 tons 11cwt. 48 lbs.

The leaves might have been taken off more than once, but the roots were so visibly injured by the first cutting, that a second became unnecessary to ascertain the fact, that taking off the leaves, does impede the growth of the root.

TRANSPLANTED CROP.

One hundred and thirty-four plants were drawn from the six rows, before mentioned, on the 13th of June, and carefully transplanted, on twenty-three square yards of garden ground, in rows 18 inches one way and 12 inches the other. When taken up, on the 2d November, 1815,

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
The tops weighed 215lbs or	20	3	107
The roots weighed 781lbs or	73	7	45

Tops and roots together, per acre 93 11 40

\* A large and coarse beet, lately become a favorite feed in England, for cattle, and is used both raw and boiled.

(Signed)

GEORGE TURNBULL,  
Gardner and Planter to  
JOHN HEATON, Esq.

Bedfords, January 1, 1816.

Consistency of a flatterer—"I see oftener than I could wish, very exaggerated praises bestowed on the memory of General Washington," says Cobbett. O! "Beware of names," echoes Irvine. "The admonition of Cobbett to beware of names is worthy of Cato or Brutus or Franklin," why not of Moses or Dewitt Clinton? It is exalting one man, says he, to the degradation of all the rest. Now take from his Columbian of Monday what he calls "a sample of public opinion."

"His [Mr. Clinton's] talents natural and acquired are of the first order; his integrity and patriotism undoubted; his manly and dignified conduct, during the late war," &c. &c.

O! "Beware of names."

In another paper he gives the following toast:

"Dewitt Clinton—May he be rewarded according to his merit."

In Wednesday evening's paper again—

"Dewitt Clinton—Like Aristides, forgot not his country in the hour of danger."

In a late paper he calls him,

"The man [Dewitt Clinton] who has labored more ably and more diligently than any other, to advance the real prosperity and to maintain the honor and dignity of the state."

O! "beware of names." "Names are always mischievous especially in a republic." Seek not ye factious prints to exalt the name of Washington. Let no name be heard but that of Dewitt Clinton.—*E. Post.*

Toryism increasing in this city—On Wednesday another turtle dinner was given at Hoboken, in honor, we understand, of the birthday of the Queen of England. The party amounted to upwards of seventy, including all those who dined at the same place on the 4th of June, the King's birthday. We have not been able to get a copy of the toasts drank on the occasion.—*ibid.*

The question is asked by almost every one you meet, how the Council of Appointment came to turn Thomas Farmer out of the office of Warden of the port? The only reason that we have heard yet assigned, is that it was because he is brother-in-law to a half pay British officer.—*ibid.*

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Honorable Council of Appointment,  
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Ebenezer Burling, assistant justice 5th ward, vice Henry Meigs, resigned.

Oliver Hibbard, assistant justice 9th ward, vice Henry Post, resigned.

Elisha Morrill, assistant justice 2d ward, vice Burling, transferred to the 5th ward.

Gorham G. Coffin, master warden, vice Thomas Farmer, removed.



Samuel G. Reed, warden of the port.  
M. M. Quackenbush and I. P. Dieterich, auctioneers, vice N. Phillips and P. S. Titus, resigned.  
E. A. Bancker, master in Chancery.  
P. G. Hildreth, examiner in do.  
William Welling, assistant state sealer, vice Abm. Hart, removed.

C. L. Graham, G. W. Marton, John Mann, G. L. Cooper, Isaac Ward, R. L. Wilson, W. Morris, A. Addis, Public notaries.

Joshua W. Bird and Thomas Hunt, cullers of staves and heading.

Amos Clark, inspector of lumber.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Jonas Mapes, major general 1st division infantry.  
Jasper Ward, major general 9th do. do.

Daniel Dodge, brigadier general.

Joseph Blackwell, brigadier general 3d brigade infantry.

Edward W. Laight, brigadier general 10th do. do.

William Paulding, jun. brigadier general 44th do. do.

Beekman M. Van Beuren, brigadier general 43d do. do.

Peter Curtenius, major general artillery.

Robert Bogardus, John Swartwout, C. D. Col-den, brigadier generals by brevet.

#### FOR ALBANY.

Elisha Jenkins, Mayor, vice P. S. Van Rensselaer removed.

Peter S. Parker, Recorder, vice J. V. N. Yates removed.

Gerret Y. Lansing, Judge of Probates, vice Theodorus Van Wyke Graham, removed.

Seth Watkins, Justice.

Silas Booth and N. Ambrose, Cullers of Staves and Heading.

S. Hartog, Assistant Justice.

Dirck L. Vander Hyden, Master in Chancery.

J. F. Bacon, Clerk of the Court for the trial of impeachments, &c. vice Sebastian Visscher removed.

J. B. Moore, Master in Chancery.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Register.]

CARTHAGENA, June, 5, 1816.

His excellency the Governor and captain general of this vice-kingdom, has just received a dispatch from lieutenant colonel Don Julian Boyer, commander of a division at Choco, in which he informs him that he entered Quid-do, the capital of the said province, on the 22d of last month. The insurgents that were there made resistance, but were dispersed and retreated to the other side of the mountain that separates Novita from Choco. Their rear guard, commanded by the infamous Perez, was pursued and overtaken by the commander of the royal vanguard, lieutenant Don Vincent Gallardo, who took Perez prisoner. Five gun vessels of the rebels were taken and sunk in the river. It appears the revolutionists proposed fortifying themselves at Novita, when lieutenant Colonel Boyer went there immediately and dislodged them. The foregoing is published for the satisfaction of the troops and the loyal inhabitants.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

SIR—On referring to your paper of the 11th inst. I find a communication, signed "a Man

of colour," extracted from the New-York Courier; whether the signature be real, or feigned, is a matter of no importance, it is sufficient to know that the inhuman practice to which it alludes is still in active existence: where is the American who, when exulting in the freedom of his country and its institutions, would not blush to be told that in his boasted land of liberty, a man may be taken up on the highway, no crime being laid on his charge, sent to jail, and whether free or not free—sold for the jailors fees, and sent into slavery? The thing is so monstrous, the iniquity so glaring, that many of your readers will doubtless question the fact, if so I refer them to any of the Southern papers for almost daily instances of this grievous despotism.

Some time since I met with the Baltimore Federal Gazette, dated December 3d, 1810 it contained President Madison's Message to Congress on opening the session, and the following advertisement, which I beg leave to exhibit by way of contrast:—

Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress in devising further means of suppressing this evil.

#### NOTICE.

Was committed to the Goal of Frederick County, Maryland, a black or dark Mulatto Man, who calls himself Samuel Davis, about 2 years of age, a few scars near the corner of his left eye, about 5 ft four inches high, and well made: had on when committed, a blue tee and pantaloons much worn; says he is free, and served his time with Col. Butler and Col. O'Hara, in near Chambersburg, (Pa.) He had in his possession a Certificate of Freedom, signed one Robert Allins and another of his marriage with Molly Lee signed by one D. any.—The owner, any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold for PRISON FEES.

EZRA INTZ.

Sheriff.

Frederick, Md.

Here we see the President whining and puling about Slavery, the laws of humanity, benevolence, while a scandalous and barbarous Tyranny exists under his very nose without notice:—Here a poor man, who had the precaution carry with him, every document that he thought would ensure him an unmolested passage on the public highway, a certificate of his freedom certificate of his marriage, and who gives a slight forward account of himself, taken up, clapped to Jail, and probably sold into slavery five hundred miles from his native state. Is this a romance or is it real?—The subject is now before the people and I hope it will be taken up—warmly and decidedly taken up, by virtuous and influential characters.

I am, Sir, your Obedient Servant.

Philadelphia, July 13.

PLANITAS.

M. De KANTZOW, the Swedish Minister, is now at the seat of Government.

M. De NEUVILLE, the French Minister,

has proceeded from this city to his seat in New Jersey.—*Nat. Int.*

*From the Federal Republican.*

### KENTUCKY SYMPTOMS OF OPPUG-NATION.

Our administration seemed to imagine, that by quieting the democracy of the north, they would be perfectly secure in the next presidential election. They, therefore, constituted Monroe and Tompkins their patriotic Castor and Pollux—a new constellation, before whom the whole nation was commanded to fall down and do homage. They now imagined that their business was completely done; never apprehending any defection among their brethren in the southern department, Joseph Gales, now, alas! no longer alderman, and all his glorious fraternity, deemed that nothing more was necessary to be done, than to point all their batteries against the federal party. Here it goes—*blue light*, exclaimed the ex-alderman! *blue light* exclaimed all his junto, from one end of the continent to the other. “Yes, yes, quoth these wise-acres, *blue light* by all means—nothing will answer for King James the Second so well as a *blue light*. While nothing was heard but this chorus, from one end of the continent to the other, and Messrs. Madison and Monroe, behind the curtains, where laughing and giggling at the success of the plot, to their inexpressible horror and consternation, loud tones of discordance are heard in the western and southern states.

Melancholy indeed, quoth the alderman; we can all this mean! He hears, in doleful ditty, the Cherokee treaty and the British treaty, the compensation bill and the impressment and war, and taxes assailing his ears, mixed with horrid imprecations against Mr. Speer, Commissioner Clay. The melodious cries of *blue light, blue light*, are suddenly stilled; the lights vanish as by magic, and Joseph Gales approaches the discontented old party, cap in hand, makes a bow so low that his nose comes in contact with his heels, and exclaims, really gentlemen you interrupt the harmony of our concert! Come on gentlemen, take the pitch from me! *blue light, blue light, blue light, blue light*—Now try, gentlemen, whether you have the tune so as not create any discordancy! He awaits for an answer, when the words conscription, taxes, fish treaty, impressment, Cherokee treaty, compensation bill, are repeated more vigorously than ever, to the utter confusion and astonishment of all the ranks of democracy. What a pity it is, that this delightful term should be all in danger of a *blow-up*, the opposition of Kentucky and Tennessee. What further measures are resolved on? what gods in caucus will teach mortals how to vote, how to think, and how to act, we wist pretend to say. We would, however, suggest to Messrs. Gales, Madison, Monroe, J. Binns, and the other worthies of democracy whether the times do not again

imperiously demand an assembly of the gods in caucus.

In order to show to these great men the indispensable necessity of some measure of this kind, we extract for their persual, the following passages from the Tennessee Clarion.—They will there find, by unquestionable evidence, that the lights of Messrs. Madison and Monroe's popularity *burn blue*. They are literally and emphatically *blue lights*; *blue lights* in the most *forlorn* sense. We can admonish them seriously, that no time is to be lost for the assembly, of their gods in caucus again. The southern states have made the members of the cabinet look as blue as indigo already. Messrs. Gales & Co. while they meditated a dead thrust at the federal party, are now impudently expressing the fears of the cabinet by the use of the word *blue light*. Look at them, right ex-worshipful alderman! did you ever see countenances exhibit more *blue lights* than these! Surely, surely not! There must be a caucus? By all accounts that we are able to receive from various quarters the democrats of Maryland look as blue as the members of the cabinet—they tremble for the next election. All the democrats look blue—they are all *blue lights*, to a man. Henceforth let them be called and known by the name of the *Blue Light Democrats*. Our patriotic friends seem to delight to be informed how *much they are despised*. They shall be gratified again, and we can tell them candidly, that when we are mean and degraded enough to ask them for their good opinion; we will acknowledge ourselves to be the most contemptible of mortals. Until that time arrives, they surely spend their ink to very little purpose. We have not yet sunk so low as to feel any other emotions towards them than those of unqualified contempt. But we beg Mr. Madison's pardon for this digression; we are detaining him from the pleasure that he will derive, by the perusal of the following extracts:

*From the Nashville (Tenn.) Clarion.*

With those who still retained their confidence in the ruling party, it was confidently asserted that wisdom and virtue would guide their future steps in policy, that their views would be concentrated to the permanent repose and future prosperity of their country, that the business of the session would be confined to the establishment of a well regulated system of finance, an economical distribution of public money, the re-establishing of foreign commerce, and a reasonable protection to the rising manufactures of our own country, and that availing themselves of past experience, they would so organize the internal and external regulations of the nation as to secure peace and tranquility at home, and weight and respectability abroad; but with such as never had (or once having had now lost) that confidence, it was as confidently believed, that intoxicated with the idea of their success, they would become insolent and supercilious—that they would not fail to arrogate to themselves all the advantages that accident or the abilities of others had acquired during the prosecution of the war—that notwithstanding the navy and Gen. Jackson had to fight themselves into public confidence, before they were the sub-



jects of either congressional or ministerial favor, yet they would not hesitate to attribute to themselves all that had been done by either, and lastly, that believing themselves fully seated in public office they would not scruple to cast aside the veil that had so long covered their duplicity, and boldly stalk abroad in all the deformity of fraud and folly. After the profligate expenditure of public treasure in the treaty with the Cherokees, after the shameful passage of the compensation act, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses, after the flaming speeches of the Kentucky "Sempronius" and his vile coadjutors, I need not say which of these conjectures has been correct. The journals of both houses speak volumes of the subject, and the voice of the nation already thunders it in our ears; that Camelian statesman, since his return from Europe, in a labored speech that was filled with egotism, has taken occasion to say before the declaration of war "this country was degraded, disgraced, and sunk even in our own estimation." I would humbly ask Mr. Clay where were his votes and his exertions at the time that course of policy was pursued that brought on this peculiarly disgraced condition? I would ask, who ever heard his warning voice of the approaching danger, or where was he ever found guarding the pass that led to destruction? No! he smoothly floated down the current of the times—and now he has the shameful effrontery to assert that all the measures of Mr. Jefferson degraded and disgraced the country.

With what reluctance will American citizens hereafter leave their peaceful habitations to encounter the toil and danger incident to war when they see the reward of their labor, that soil that had been purchased with their blood again surrendered to a lawless handful of savage banditti. With what regret will they hereafter surrender their mite to fill the coffers of their country when they see those funds (the expected reward of virtue and of patriotism) wantonly squandered on those very savages as a compensation for their depredations and crimes. And how much must the confidence of the people be shaken in the public functionaries of the nation, when they see that long wished for security from danger, cruelty and savage depredation, at once swept from under them by the annunciation of a treaty that solemnly disposes of five millions of acres of their land and \$25,500 of their money, reunites the most formidable tribes of Indians that infest our country, fixes on the present generation and their posterity all the horrors of savage warfare, and brands the patriotic heroes of Tennessee with savage and rapine. This is no fiction, no tortured construction of the late Cherokee treaty. Were I to ask myself the cause of all this, I could no otherwise solve the proposition than by attributing it to a combination of fraud and folly. Whoever heard of spoliations having been committed on those people, until it was announced to the world through the channel of the treaty, and let me ask what service have they ever rendered to the government in the prosecution of the war? It appears from the best information on the subject that they had long been at variance with the Oakesky tribe of Creek Indians—these troublesome neighbors had been in the habit of taking their wives and their property, and retaining them with impunity within a few miles of their towns. No sooner did the prospect open to view of glutting their savage vengeance than they engaged in the war, but no sooner had they secured their future repose, and gratified their revenge on this single tribe, than they were no longer to be seen near the armies of the United States. Yet, these are the favorite children of the administration, on whom

more property is squandered in a single day, than would be sufficient to discharge all the debts contracted in the Creek war; and the repulse of the enemy at Orleans. And this too when our own citizens, who actually advanced both their property and their services for the public interest, are compelled to wait until it shall please the government to deal out to them the pittance of their duties.

ARISTIDES.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

*Liverpool ship-letter office, London Coffee House, near the Post office, Liverpool.*

MR. EDITOR,

Having received the following address from admiral S——, at Plymouth, soliciting publicity to it, induces me to hand the same to you, under the impression of some advantage being derived from it here.

I am, sir, your most ob't. serv't,

W. M. LOLLEY.

*To all navigators from the Atlantic Ocean to the Western shores of Europe; but more particularly to those of Great Britain, and to the English and Bristol Channels.*

CAUSES OF THE NUMEROUS SHIPWRECKS.

On the Scilly Islands, in Mount's Bay, in Cornwall, and on the western coast of Great Britain; but more particularly in the English Channel.

All vessels which are bound to the western shores of G. Britain, from the Atlantic Ocean, will always be subject to that disaster, without care and attention to the circumstances explained hereafter; for they will always be more or less a-head of their reckoning, and, of course, will be liable to be on shore before they conjecture themselves to be near the land. This was, no doubt, the cause of the loss of admiral Shovel, in the Association, with the Eagle and Romney in company, on the 22d of October, 1707: for, by our naval history, it appears they brought to on that day, and they lay by till sunset, when they made sail for the English channel, supposing no doubt, they had space enough to run till day-light, without getting into danger: but they were cast away on the rocks of Scilly, and every soul on board perished: whereas, had they sounded at sun-set, prior to their making sail, they might have known they had not sufficient run for the night. The depth of water at sun-set, to the best of my recollection, which will insure them safety in the longest night's run towards the English channel, should not be less than seventy-five fathoms: of course more than that depth, or having no soundings, will put them out of all doubt; but, of this exact depth, attention to their charts must caution them, lest my memory should be in error. The mischief arises from vessels persisting to run by their reckoning without sounding; more particularly are they tempted to this if they have had fine weather in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and of course, confide in their reckoning.

The reason vessels coming from the westward will always be far a-head of their reckoning, say one hundred leagues, more or less, is owing to the effect of the Gulf of Florida



stream, and how that operates, I will endeavour to explain, hoping the apparent simplicity of my description will be excused by all who think it precisely so, as it is meant to explain it to all capacities, and particularly to those who may never have attended to the geography of the coast of Mexico. The Gulph of Florida stream runs with more or less velocity, according to circumstances, to be explained hereafter, from out of the Gulph of Mexico, between the Bahama Islands and the coast of East Florida, and on its arriving as far north as the north part of the Bahama Islands, it takes a more easterly direction, to restore the level of the Atlantic Ocean, deranged by the trade winds, as will appear hereafter, and the influence it has in carrying vessels to the eastward faster than they seem to run by their log, is without doubt, the cause of the numerous accidents which have already happened, and will happen in future, unless proper caution is observed.

All geographers know that the winds called trade winds, blow from the eastward, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, generally about nine months in the year, and they are the cause of the Gulph of Florida stream; for they drive before them all the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, and that with a velocity, and in a quantity greater or less, in proportion to their strength. I have been in the Atlantic Ocean, when, during near two months, we could not set a top-sail, it blew so strong; and I have at another time, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, when, I may almost say, I could have carried a lighted candle in my hand, without a lantern, all the time, and it would not have blown out. The strength of the stream, therefore must vary, and will cause an effect equally uncertain.— This current it is, which, forcing its way into the Atlantic Ocean to restore the level interrupted by the trade winds, by a current inclining more easterly as it gets clear of the Bahama Islands, carries the vessels a-head of their reckonings. To explain this more familiarly, let one of us fill a bason of water to the brim, then blow strong on the surface, and the water will run over on the opposite side of the bason to which we blow, by little waves raised by the blowing. Take some of the water out of the bason, and then on the opposite side of that on which we blow, the little waves will rise against the side of the bason, and the surface of the water being raised thereby, it will find its level again by escaping on the sides of the bason each way; but let a cord or some other obstacle be put on one side and the whole quantity will escape on the other side, to produce a level. Just so it is with the water forced into the Gulph of Mexico by the trade winds; for, as it cannot find its level by escaping on both sides from the Gulph, owing to the north coast of South America extending so far to the eastward, as again to meet the trade winds, it all therefore escapes on the north side, and takes its course along the east coast of Florida, until it passes the

Bahama Islands, and then, as I have said, forces its way into the Atlantic Ocean, to restore the level interrupted by the trade winds. It cannot escape between the Islands, because it meets the trade winds again. This current it is, which, forcing its way into the Atlantic ocean, governs the navigation of that sea, and carries vessels so much to the eastward of their reckoning, that they approach the western shores of Europe before they are aware of it; and the weather very frequently proves so hazy and cloudy, that no observations can be taken to correct their longitude, before they get into soundings. I have been informed, in the west of England, that a vessel had been known (the name of which was mentioned to me) to have run on shore in the North coast of Devonshire, with all her small sails set, in the night time, right before the wind. But the frequency of wreck, on those shores, is too well ascertained by the many melancholy accounts which our naval history affords.

Vessels, should therefore, always sound at sunset, whenever they get within one hundred leagues of Scilly by their reckoning, when, coming from the Westward; and the depth of water, or having no soundings, will ascertain what sail they may carry in the longest night, without getting into danger before morning. But the misfortune is, vessels will depend on their reckoning, and run for the English or Bristol Channels without sounding, more especially if they happen to have had mild weather on their voyage. I, myself, in a two-decked ship, was near being on the rocks of Scilly, when coming from the West Indies.

The loss of the *Alexander*, East Indiaman, off Portland, on the 25th of March, 1815, when every soul on board perished, gave rise to the publication of these observations, which, though they may not possess much merit, it is hoped will not bring into contempt the humble exertions of an

OLD SEAMAN.

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SATURDAY, JULY 20.

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**SALT MEADOWS.** There are in the vicinity of this city upwards of 50,000 acres of this kind of land, now of little or no productive value. If this ground, which seems to have been abandoned by the ocean for the use of man, could be reclaimed, so that it might be converted into arable, pasture or meadow land, at pleasure, the quantity of all those articles which are brought to our market, would be so much increased, that a proportionable cheapness would be the inevitable consequence. We are subjected to the payment of a very high price, for milk, butter, vegetables and meat. This must be ascribed principally to one cause: The cultivated country in our vicinity is hardly sufficient to supply us even with vegetables. And accordingly pasture grounds and meadows, except for the immediate purposes of the farmer, are scarcely known. Butter is brought from all parts of



the country, far, as well as near, at a great profit. But that made near us is by no means sufficient for a general supply; and even the most vigilant butter epicures are often unable to get it fresh and sweet. The reason of this is, that the demand for milk is so great, and the price so high, that the making of butter by those near us, is not so profitable as the selling of the milk.

Under these circumstances, it is not wonderful at all, that we almost daily see cattle crossing our ferry, to be fattened at Philadelphia, and afterwards brought back for beef for the New-York market. It is then very apparent that we want more land near us; and if possible, pasture and meadow.

It will strike any person of even the most ordinary reflection, how greatly the prices of all articles of food in this city would be reduced, if 50,000 acres of land in its immediate vicinity, could be obtained for rich meadow and pasture. But if the city is to increase as rapidly as it has done of late and if the quantity of improved ground near it, is to remain the same, it is as easy to foresee that prices must advance.

This subject is so very plain, that it would be useless labor to enter into more minute details and considerations. We therefore, do not hesitate to say that,

*If 50,000 acres of salt meadow shall be converted into good arable, meadow and pasture land, it will be an immense, an incalculable blessing to the city of New-York.*

Having often heard of the bold and extensive operations of GEN. SWARTWOUT, and his brothers, on the Newark meadows, and those at Hoboken; but having been, as most others we presume are, rather inclined to doubt the practicability of *taming* these grounds, we availed ourselves of an opportunity to accompany the General on a visit to them; and we are free to declare that our astonishment was equal to our pleasure, at beholding the progress which had been made in both places.

Upwards of 2300 acres have been enclosed by embankments, which defy the entrance of salt water. About 1300 acres have been completely drained and ditched, a part of which has been seeded with timothy and clover. About 200 acres were ploughed last fall, and are now under cultivation. We were particular in noticing the grass, and found it take very kindly to the soil. The corn did not look so well, which may be attributed to the season, which affects corn every where. We saw some wheat growing as handsomely as could be desired. But the oats and flax are not equalled on any upland ground, this season. All this has been done *in the short space of two years!* And we have no hesitation in saying that the question is *decided*. The salt marshes can be converted into land as rich as any in the northern states.

This example, and on so great a scale, will, ere long, naturally induce the proprietors of the extensive marshes in Jersey, on

Long Island, on the Sound, and on the shores of the Hudson, to commence a system of reclamation, which will surround the city of New-York with gardens, meadows and pastures, of thousands and thousands of acres!

It is impossible to meditate on such a subject without feeling a delight bordering on enthusiasm. And when we reflect that so great and extensive a work, a work deserving to be undertaken at the *general expense*, inasmuch as it is of immense *general interest*, has been undertaken under the impulse of *individual intrepidity*; and executed thus far, by individual enterprise, we cannot withhold from the Swartwouts the expression of our admiration and our gratitude. "*He who causes one spear of grass to grow, where none grew before,*" has been justly deemed more worthy than the most brilliant of heroes. But if the example of the gentlemen whom we have thus feebly commended, shall have the effect of giving to the city of New-York, such an immense quantity of most valuable land, they will be entitled to the benedictions of generations to come.

#### AN ACTUAL FACT.

A popular democrat and a warm federalist met together in a porter-house, and when both had become pretty well heated with beer, the democrat gave the federalist a formal challenge to enter into an argument, in defence of their respective principles. They proceeded as follows—

*Fed.* Sir, I will undertake in the first place to defend the National Bank, that old federal measure of the immortal Hamilton.

*Demo.* The bank sir? What, the bank did you say sir? As to that measure, I am not opposed to it. It is now a democratic measure. We can't dispute on that subject, so proceed—

*Fed.* Then sir, I undertake to maintain the propriety of having a navy; this is another federal measure which you democrats have pronounced anti-republican and dangerous to our liberties.

*Demo.* What, the navy sir?—O! Yes, we did say *something* against a navy not long ago, but we are all in favour of a navy now, and as there is no difference in opinion on that subject, there can be no argument of course, so proceed sir—

*Fed.* I maintain in the third place, that we ought to have a neat, little standing army, which you democrats have pronounced utterly fatal to republican liberty.

*Demo.* Did we say so? O!—Yes—but we admit now that a standing army is a convenient thing; we objected to it before only because it was *too small*. Pray let us drop the subject.

*Fed.* Then, sir, let us argue a little upon the subjects of high salaries and heavy taxes, we can disagree on these subjects no doubt—I am opposed to them—

*Demo.* The devil take your high salaries and taxes! I perceive you wish to insult me sir?—

*Fed.* Sir, it is truly unfortunate that we can not disagree. I am glad to find you have turned a federalist. I congratulate you, upon your reformation.

*Demo.* Do you call me a federalist sir? Do you rank me among the d—d aristocratical tories? You are a liar and a tory, and I maintain it. (Hick-ups.)

*Fed.* By what argument will you maintain it?—Go on, you demagogical, villain—(Hick-ups.)

*Demo.* I maintain it by the following argument,



which I call a knock-'em-down argument—so saying, the democrat seized his mug of beer, and instantly discharged its contents in the federalists' face, and threw the mug at his head! The federalist followed his example, and a scuffle ensued immediately. They were, however, soon parted by the company, and so ended the argument.

The democrats are at war with federalists merely on account of their name, and not on account of their principles, and oppose them merely through prejudice.

New-York, July 4, 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,

I certainly owed to a votary of science and a worthy friend, a more early answer to his request that I would give my opinion concerning the mineral fountain at Chappaqua.

Perhaps the ease and speed by which it may be approached, prepossesses me in its favour. A delightful trip of thirty miles in the Steam Packet, on the River Hudson, is succeeded by a romantic ride of about three miles over hill and dale at Mount Pleasant; when you alight at the spring. A change so complete and so rapid from the busy scenes of the capital to the rural and picturesque imagery about you, almost borders upon enchantment. You survey the ridges of rocks and the channels of brooks; but you observe at the same time, the former smoothed into roads and the latter passable as bridges.

From the side of the hill, and so near the hotel in which you lodge, that you almost hear the musical trickling of the water, proceeds the medicinal rill. It is a delicate solution of iron. A portion of that wholesome metal which had been treasured up in the primitive store house of granite from the foundations of the world, is now flowing out and offering itself to man duly prepared for use by the grand pharmacy of nature, and promising him relief from the sufferings of disease.

Modern chemistry teaches that iron is a constituent ingredient of our corporal frame. It is also a material, you know, in the plants and animals on which we feed. Ordinarily we receive a due and salubrious proportion of it with our aliment.

But it is sometimes deficient. Paleness, and languor, and debility are among the symptoms ascribed by pathologists to a deficiency of chalybeate particles in our blood. Physicians attempt their restoration by various prescriptions, containing ferruginous substance. One of the most elegant and in many cases, the most proper, is water with a suitable martial impregnation. Much has been done by the tonic and restorative operation of such a remedy.

The Chappaqua Spring appears to me to be a composition of that kind; containing iron enough to cause a beneficial effect, and not enough to do harm. It is sufficient for me to observe, that the quality of the water and the character of the surrounding objects, have a very great resemblance to the justly celebrated Schooley Mountain in New-Jersey. I need not say more—for after observing this much, I have only to conclude by assuring you of my high esteem and regard.

SAM. MITCHILL.

TO MR. FLIBBERTIGIBBITT.

MY VERY DEAR SIR,

I ought to apologize to you for my unpardonable neglect of your highly gratifying letter of December last, requesting my opinion of the mineral font bordering on the foot of Provost-Street and its semi-junction with that public avenue, formerly denominated Sugar-Loaf-Street, but recently known by the name of Franklin-Street—and here I beg to be excused for a di-

gression from the principal object of this communication, (which you will perceive, is designed for publication in the newspapers,) to remark a fact of some moment to posterity, and which therefore should be distinctly noted, that the name of Franklin, applied to the street where this chalybeate fountain rises, was not in honour of our worthy and active fellow-citizen, who has for several years resided there, but is derived from that philosopher and patriot whom the champion of American liberty and science, Mr. Cobbett, facetiously called, "old lightning rod." I say, my very dear sir, this fact is of no light consideration, and is entitled to the utmost publicity, and more especially, as connected with the important discovery to which you, in so flattering a manner, solicit my attention.

The facility and rapidity of approach to this mineral, or rather, martial font, is a circumstance of vast consequence, and cannot fail to interest all concerned: You enter a Hackney Coach at the Park, and in this commodious and well adapted vehicle, gently passing along Broadway, are transported over the pavement, and in a few minutes, find yourself in the immediate region of the spring, which indicates to the discovering eye of the votary of science, its ferruginous properties, by imparting to the paving stones around a pleasing appearance, resembling rusty nails.—At a small distance you survey the almost imperceptible meanderings of a limous stream, occasionally interrupted in its course, and over which, at regular intervals, are thrown rustic corporation bridges, where pedestrians are accommodated with an easy passage during the prevalence of rains, or when the ordinary deposits of the rivulet are suffered to augment.—Near the side of this stream and in the vicinity of a commodious dram shop, where you may repose at your leisure, proceeds the inestimable medical well—on a chemical analysis of its waters, I ascertained that it was indeed what you had anticipated, an unquestionably martial impregnation, recommended not indeed by an effeminate delicacy of solution, but vigorous and tonic, and worthy of its ancient rank in the chemical nomenclature. On moving, with repeated strokes, a ligneous bar, or pump-handle, I with great ease procured a quantity of the fluid, amply sufficient for a satisfactory experiment with the gallic acid—and I can confidently assert, that the proportion of iron as a constituent ingredient of this spring, is equal, if not even superior to that of Schooley Mountain or Chappaqua.—It now flows forth in copious supplies at the pleasure of the Tyros of the neighbouring grammar schools and literary and scientific institutions. For how long a period this salubrious font has been locked beneath the superincumbent lamina of bog-ore and other subterranean substances, is indeed somewhat problematical, but possibly since the deposition of Noah's flood. I feel it a duty I owe to myself, as well as to you, my ever dear sir, a duty no less imperative than pleasing, to recommend this elegant preparation from the grand pharmacy of nature, to all hypochondriacal, hysterical, hydroptic and hypothetical gentlemen and ladies, more especially, the auditors of my duplicate address, at College Hall to the *Eleves* of the Fredonian Academy; and am, with every possible assurance of my high esteem and regard, your most obsequious.

SMELFUNGUS LATHAM, M. D.

Profess. Chym. Nat. Phil. Pathol. &c. &c.

The United States schooner *Firebrand* sailed from Cape Henry, St. Domingo, on



the 3d inst. bound to New-Orleans. Her commander, while at Cape Henry, demanded and obtained the release of a Mr. Duplesses, a citizen of New-Orleans, who had been, for some time, detained as prisoner by order of the Emperor and King of Hayti.

*For the Courier.*

#### BACCHANALIAN.

YE tedious hours quick speed your flight,  
Haste and usher in the night—  
Then jovial Bacebus bring your cup,  
And to the brim quick fill it up;  
Then while we quaff the rosy wine,  
With choicest grapes our brows entwine;  
And as the sparkling bowl we drain,  
With quickness fill it up again.  
While thus we sport the hours away,  
Fleeting time we invoke thy stay—  
But when the beams of morning shine,  
And day-light bids us leave our wine—  
That time again quick speed your flight,  
Haste and usher in the night. P.

*From the American Daily Advertiser of July 18.*

**PERPETUAL MOTION**—We are informed by one of the Committee named by Mr. Redheffer, to attend yesterday, pursuant to the notice of the 28th ult. that the Machine was brought to Mr. Evans's for the investigation of the genuineness of the discovery, when it was suggested that it be put in the possession of the Mayor of the City, in some convenient room to be procured for that purpose, to-morrow or the day after, which was agreed to—the Committee was then organized and adopted the following proceedings:—

IN pursuance of the public notice given by Mr. Charles Redheffer, the following gentlemen met, at Peter Evans's Tavern, on Wednesday the 17th of July inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. to wit:

William Tilghman, Esq. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; Robert Wharton, Esq. Mayor of the City of Philadelphia; Benjamin Chew, Esq. Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. Bayes Newcomb, Esq. Robert Patterson, George Clymer, Nathan Sellers, Samuel Richards, William Garrigues, Moses Lancaster, Josiah White, Jacob Holgate, Rev. Dr. Beasley, Dr. A. Seybert, J. Golder, Esq. C. D. Corfield, Esq. Dr. Alexander Knight, Johnson Taylor, John Livezey, Joseph Mather, Charles Budd, and Robert Brooks.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Esq. was chosen President of the Committee above named, and JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Secretary.

Mr. Patterson stated that it is Mr. Redheffer's request, that the Committee shall attend on Saturday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. at such place as the Mayor shall appoint to see his machine put up; and direct their further proceedings for the object of their appointment.

Ordered accordingly—

Also ordered, that the Minutes of this meeting be published.

Adjourned, to meet as above directed.

Signed, WM. TILGHMAN, President.  
JOS. HOPKINSON, Secretary.

NEWBURYPORT, July 16.

*From Martinique*—By captain Noyes, of schr. Commerce, who arrived at this port on Friday last, from Fort-Royal, (Mart.) we learn, that the British troops still occupy the garrisons at Martinique and Guadaloupe, owing to the delay on the part of France in

sending out troops to take their place. Four transports which came for the purpose of taking the British troops to Barbadoes, after laying 15 days were dismissed, taking only part of the ordnance and stores. It was said the troops would in all probability continue at both places till the arrival of French troops.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.

We heartily congratulate the public on the safe arrival of the Steam Boat *Ætna*, Capt. Robinson De Hart, from the Falls of Ohio, after a passage of ten days during seven of which only she was under weigh.

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Troy, N. York, to his friend in Newark, New-Jersey, dated May 6th, 1816.*

It is with great pleasure that I inform you, that God has lately visited us in this place, with a remarkable effusion of divine grace.—It commenced about the 1st of February, and soon spread through the whole city.

All ages and sexes, and all description of character, from eight years old to eighty, have been made the hopeful subjects of divine grace. But a far greater proportion are children and youth. All denominations of christians among us, are sharing in the divine influence. The Baptist Church have received about fifty. The Methodists have nearly one hundred on trial.—Yesterday with us, [the Presbyterian Church] was the greatest day we ever witnessed. We received ninety-eight into our communion on profession, and five on certificates. We could with equal propriety have received a considerable number more, who deferred their connexion until another season.

The glorious work is still progressing. It is fair to calculate, that there are at least *two hundred and fifty* hopeful converts in this place since the commencement of the outpouring of the Spirit; and perhaps fifty or a hundred more impressed.

This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes. May He still proceed in the splendid career of his Grace, until all be brought to bow to his glorious sceptre, and the world be filled with his glory!

The following is an extract from Cobbett's writing:

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ.

It is now no longer a doubt that you are the author of the abominable letter to Mazzei, which has made so much noise, and excited so much indignation, throughout the United States.

Your silence, after being publicly, and repeatedly, called on by a number of your fellow-citizens to disavow it, is complete evidence of your guilt. Had you been innocent of the charge, all who know your keen sensibility at every thing which appears in print, to implicate your conduct, and who have



heard your professions of respect for public opinion, are satisfied that you are silent, because you dare not contradict it:—considering you, then, as the avowed author of that indecent libel against the government and character of your country, I shall animadvert on it with that freedom which the magnitude of the subject requires.

The effects intended to be produced by you in Europe are apparent, from the writings of a French Journalist.

The following comments are made on your precious letter in the *Paris Moniteur*:—"The interesting letter from one of the most virtuous and enlightened citizens of the United States, explains the conduct of Americans in regard to France. It is certain, that, of all the neutral and friendly powers, there is none from which France had a right to expect more interest and succours, than from the United States. She is their true mother-country, since she has assured to them their liberty and independence. Ungrateful children! instead of abandoning her, they ought to have armed in her defence. But if imperious circumstances had prevented them from openly declaring for the Republic of France, they ought, at least, to have made demonstrations, and excited apprehensions in England, that at some moment or other they would declare themselves. This fear alone would have been sufficient to force the cabinet of London to make peace. It is clear, that a war with the United States would strike a terrible blow at the commerce of the English, would give them uneasiness for the preservation of their possessions on the American continent, and deprive them of the means of conquering the French and Dutch colonies.

"Equally ungrateful and impolitic, the Congress hastens to encourage the English, that they might pursue, in tranquillity, their war of extermination against France, and to invade the colonies and commerce of France. They sent to London a minister, Mr. Jay, known by his attachment to England, and his personal relations to Lord Grenville, and he concluded, suddenly, a treaty of commerce which united them with Great Britain more than a treaty of alliance.

"Such a treaty, under all the peculiar circumstances, and by the consequences it must produce, is an act of hostility against France. The French government, in short, has testified the resentment of the French nation, by breaking off communication with an ungrateful and faithless ally, until she will return to a more just and benevolent conduct. Justice and sound policy equally approve this measure of the French government. There is no doubt it will give rise, in the United States, to discussions which may afford a triumph to the party of good republicans, the friends of France.

"Some writers, in disapprobation of this wise and necessary measure of the Directory, maintain, that in the United States the French have for partisans only certain dema-

gogues, who aim to overthrow the existing government. But their impudent falsehoods convince no one, and prove only what is too evident, that they use the liberty of the press to serve the enemies of France."

The effects intended to be produced by your letter in the United States, and the effects which it must inevitably produce, will be hereafter examined.

#### A FELLOW CITIZEN.

[If the author of the following communication had not himself marked it for Limbo, it would have been honored with a display under the "New-York head," for it is *excellent*!]

#### LIMBO.

MR. PRINTER,—I beg you will recollect I am descended from chivalrous parents;—remember, I can with the utmost ease, trace my *pedigree* (which, I lament to say is the furthest I can do) from one, who was a royal Knight, in the *holy war*—the grand crusado. He was a valiant knight indeed; and if I mistake not, his name is told in glorious verse, by the Italian bard, in his immortal song of *Jerusalem delivered*.—Think not then, thou son of the *Type*, that I will tamely and with impunity to thee, suffer the affront, offered me, in placing in *Limbo* my excellent ditty, in which I have so feelingly extolled the beauty, &c. of my then-deemed-almost-lost Angelina—To prove what I have declared of my royal descent, and that I am not unworthy my ancestors, read what follows.—

Heigh-ho—I'm mad,—stark mad, for this,—  
You've done a pretty piece of business,  
so you've got my charming miss,  
(In whom reposes all my bliss,  
In limbo—!

Why now, I'd great deal rather have  
Her, in Trophonius' cave,  
Tongue-tied, with visage sour and grave,  
Or any where you'll mention, save,  
In limbo.—

Limbo—a dirty corner that;  
Where ugly things have often sat,  
With others, 'Hallelu' Democrat!  
And yet, you've got my deary—pat.—  
In limbo!

Why, that w'ont do; then go about,  
And lift the charming creature out;  
She will be miffy, sure, and pout,  
And snarl, like gluttons with the gont,  
In limbo—

That's not a place for her, I'm sure;  
Push'd out one side,—I guess there's fewer  
Than you may think, that will endure,  
Such vile disgrace.—My darling—view her,  
In limbo—

I'll be her champion,—I'll defend  
Her; and your sheets in sunder rend,  
And to the d---I straight I'll send  
You typick rascals :---there you'll end,  
In limbo!—